

### **REMARKS/ARGUMENTS**

This Amendment is in response to the Office Action mailed April 19, 2007. Claims 1-83 were pending in the present application. This Amendment amends claims 1 and 12, without adding or canceling any claims, leaving pending in the application claims 1-83. Reconsideration of the rejected claims is respectfully requested.

#### **I. Rejection under §101**

Claims 1-4 and 12-15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §101 as being directed to non-statutory subject matter. In particular, these claims are rejected as allegedly making it impossible to ascertain what kind of action a determined action is, as well as whether the action would produce tangible, concrete, and useful results. While Applicants respectfully disagree with the rejections, claims 1 and 12 as amended recite performing actions associated with portions of a source document matching portions of the recorded information, and then outputting the results of these actions to at least one device. This can include, for example, outputting a translated slide to a display device. As these claims recite subject matter that is definite and would produce tangible, concrete, and useful results, claims 1 and 12, and the claims that depend therefrom, should constitute statutory subject matter. Applicants therefore respectfully request that the rejections with respect to claims 1-4 and 12-15 be withdrawn.

#### **II. Rejection under 35 U.S.C. §103**

Claims 1-5, 7-11, 12-16, 18-21, 31-35, 37-51, 61-72, and 74-77 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being obvious over *Jasinschi* (US 2002/0164151) in view of *Syeda* (US 6,701,014). Applicants respectfully submit that these references do not teach or suggest each element of these claims.

For example, Applicants' claim 1 as amended recites a method for performing an action, comprising:

accessing recorded information, the recorded information including information recorded during a presentation of source information;

**comparing the recorded information to a source document, the source document being separate from the recorded information and being determined to include information corresponding to at least a portion of the source information presented during the presentation; determining whether a portion of the source document corresponds to a portion of the recorded information, such that a criterion is satisfied; performing an action when the criterion is satisfied, the action being performed being associated with the portion of the recorded information; and sending a result of the action to at least one device**

(emphasis added). Such limitations are neither taught nor suggested by these references.

For example, *Jasinschi* teaches the automatic creation of a table of contents and an index for videotaped multimedia presentations (paragraphs [0002], [0011]-[0012]). A controller 130 obtains video, audio, and text signals and first executes a coarse table of contents segmentation application to segment the video signals (paragraphs [0038], [0060]-[0061]). The coarse table is generated in four stages, namely (1) segmenting presentation slides in video sequences, (2) segmenting video sequences showing the lecturer, (3) segmenting the static images, which are different from the presentation slide images as they typically do not contain text, and (4) segmenting video clips by comparing them to the presentation slide video segments, lecturer view video segments, and static image segments from steps 1-3 (paragraphs [0038]-[0043]). A fifth stage can involve segmenting combinations of the above. Contrary to the assertion set forth in the office action on pages 4-5, *Jasinschi* does not involve comparing the recorded information to a source document that is "separate from the recorded information," as recited in Applicants' claim 1, as *Jasinschi* segments a video automatically by, in certain stages, comparing portions of a presentation to other portions of the same presentation, such as to distinguish lecture video clips from video of the lecturer. There is no teaching or suggestion that *Jasinschi* compares the presentation video to other external source documents in order to match and/or segment the presentation video in this process. As such, *Jasinschi* also cannot teach or suggest determining whether a portion of an external source document corresponds to a portion of the recorded information, such that a criterion is satisfied, as recited in Applicants' claim 1. Further, as recognized in the office action on page 6, *Jasinschi* does not teach or suggest performing a determined action when the criterion is satisfied. As such, *Jasinschi* cannot render obvious Applicants' claim 1 or the claims that depend therefrom.

*Syeda* does not make up for the deficiencies in *Jasinschi* with respect to Applicants' claim 1. *Syeda* teaches a process for generating keyframes from a video stream, then matching these keyframes to slides by, for example, matching colors and geometric features (col. 2, lines 46-59). *Syeda* teaches that the slides and keyframes can be cross-linked, such that afterwards the system has the ability to respond to higher level semantic queries, such as for the retrieval of learning material related to a topic of discussion (col. 1, lines 11-29, discuss in OA pp. 6-7). This is different from what is recited in Applicants' claim 1, however. *Syeda* cross links video and slides, which allows a user search to provide results for both the slides and the videos using the already-generated links. Applicants' claim 1, on the other hand, compares recorded information to an external source document, and determines whether a match exists such that a criterion is satisfied, in which case an action is performed that is associated with that portion of the recorded information, the result of the action being output to a device. This can include, for example, automatically outputting a translated slide to a viewing device when a slide is found to match a portion of a video presentation being viewed. Such functionality is not possible with, and such limitations are neither taught nor suggested by, the teaching of *Syeda*. Further, there is no motivation to modify *Syeda* and/or *Jasinschi* to provide such functionality. Even if *Syeda* were combined with *Jasinschi*, the resulting device would at best cross-link slides with the video segments of *Jasinschi*, and would not provide for the automatic performing of actions upon the meeting of criteria as recited in Applicants' claim 1. As such, Applicants' claim 1, and the claims that depend therefrom, cannot be rendered obvious by *Jasinschi* and *Syeda*, individually or in combination. The other claims recite limitations that similarly are not rendered obvious by these references for reasons including those set forth above.

Claims 6, 17, 36, and 73 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being obvious over *Jasinschi* and *Syeda* in view of *Boeglund* (US 2003/0101043). These claims are not rendered obvious by *Jasinschi* and *Syeda* as discussed above. *Boeglund* does not make up for the deficiencies in *Jasinschi* and *Syeda* with respect to these claims. *Boeglund* teaches a process for translating slides into another language, such as by saving text in the slide to an auxiliary file, such as a word processing file, and using a standard program to do the translation (paragraphs

[0015]-[0022], [0041]-[0043]). *Boeglund* does not, however, teach or suggest comparing a presentation video to other external source documents in order to segment the presentation video in this process, determining whether a portion of the source document corresponds to a portion of the recorded information, such that a criterion is satisfied, and performing a determined action when the criterion is satisfied. As such, these claims cannot be rendered obvious by *Boeglund*, either alone or in any combination with *Jasinschi* and *Syeda*.

Claims 22-29, 52-59, and 78-82 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being obvious over *Jasinschi*, *Syeda*, and *Beogelund* in view of *Lin* (US 2004/0205477). These claims are not rendered obvious by *Jasinschi*, *Syeda*, and *Beogelund* as discussed above. *Lin* does not make up for the deficiencies in *Jasinschi*, *Syeda*, and *Beogelund* with respect to these claims. *Lin* teaches the creation of a browsable multimedia data object including a plurality of data streams corresponding to a presentation of information, in order to create a single, coherent recording of the real-time presentation that includes the slides, the presenter's interaction with the slides, and the audio of the presentation, which are simultaneously recorded during a presentation, for subsequent viewing by a user (paragraphs [0001], [0006], [0007], [0033]). The single multimedia data object includes the "plurality of synchronized overlaid replayable bitstreams" representing the real-time slide presentation (paragraph [0027]). The bitstreams within the object are synchronized so that when a slide is displayed, for example, the corresponding interaction is displayed and the corresponding audio is played (paragraphs [0029]-[0031]). *Lin* does not, however, teach or suggest comparing a presentation video to other external source documents in order to segment the presentation video in this process, determining whether a portion of the source document corresponds to a portion of the recorded information, such that a criterion is satisfied, and performing a determined action when the criterion is satisfied. As such, these claims cannot be rendered obvious by *Lin*, either alone or in any combination with *Jasinschi*, *Syeda*, and *Beogelund*.

Claims 30, 60, and 83 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being obvious over *Jasinschi*, *Syeda*, *Beogelund*, and *Lin* in view of *Smith* (US 2004/0205601). These claims are not

rendered obvious by *Jasinschi*, *Syeda*, *Beogelund*, and *Lin* as discussed above. *Smith* does not make up for the deficiencies in *Jasinschi*, *Syeda*, *Beogelund*, and *Lin* with respect to these claims. *Smith* teaches analyzing data files for hidden or embedded data and classifying / removing / resolving the hidden data in order to avoid security concerns with sharing the document, for example ([0063]-[0065]). *Smith* does not, however, teach or suggest comparing a presentation video to other external source documents in order to segment the presentation video in this process, determining whether a portion of the source document corresponds to a portion of the recorded information, such that a criterion is satisfied, and performing a determined action when the criterion is satisfied. As such, these claims cannot be rendered obvious by *Smith*, either alone or in any combination with *Jasinschi*, *Syeda*, *Beogelund*, and *Lin*.

Applicants therefore respectfully request that the rejections with respect to Applicants' claims 1-83 be withdrawn.

### **III. Amendment to the Claims**

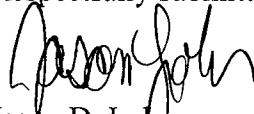
Unless otherwise specified or addressed in the remarks section, amendments to the claims are made for purposes of clarity, and are not intended to alter the scope of the claims or limit any equivalents thereof. The amendments are supported by the specification and do not add new matter.

**CONCLUSION**

In view of the foregoing, Applicants believe all claims now pending in this Application are in condition for allowance. The issuance of a formal Notice of Allowance at an early date is respectfully requested.

If the Examiner believes a telephone conference would expedite prosecution of this application, please telephone the undersigned at 925-472-5000.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Jason D. Lohr", written over the printed name.

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